

# NEW-YORK JOURNAL;

## OR, GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published Nov. 8th, 1773.

Flour at 25/ per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of each Flour to weigh  
1 lb. 7 1/2 oz. for 4 Copper.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	25	6	0
Flour	20	0	0
Brown Bread	17	0	0
West-India Rum	3	0	0
New-England do.	3	0	0
Muscovado Sugar	3	0	0
Single refined ditto	3	0	0
Molasses	3	0	0

High-Water at New-York, and Sea's Riding and

Setting, till Thursday next.

Days	High Water	Low Water	Time
Thursday	3	4	41
Friday	3	4	39
Saturday	3	4	38
Sunday	3	4	37
Monday	3	4	36
Tuesday	3	4	35
Wednesday	3	4	34

Days 10 Hours 36 minutes the 17th.

William Hawxhurst,

At Burling's Slip, has to sell,

COMMON Blubber, at 24/ per Barrel,

3 Years old ditto, at 40/ ditto,

3 Years old ditto, so rich as

to seed no oil when used } at 50/ do.

on Leather,

Choice Liver Oil,

Best drained Spermacei Oil, being

the best Kind of Lamp Oil,

ALSO,

A large Assortment of An-

chors, from 30 lb Weight

to 1200,

Pot Ash Kettles,

23, 26.

GEORGE BALL,

At the China Store and Glass Ware-House,

in Bayard Street, next Door to Messrs.

Perry, Hayes, and Sherbrooke's Store;

HAS lately imported a large assortment

of the useful and wholesome Iron Utens-

ils, so much recommended by Physicians,

for their safety, and so generally and justly

prefer'd to copper by all the house-keepers

in England, for two of the best reasons in

the world, viz. That they are entirely free

from the dangerous poisonous property from

whence so many fatal accidents have been

known to arise amongst those who use cop-

per vessels, and because they never want

tinning, as copper vessels do.

Tea kettles from three quarts to six.

Four gallon pots, with covers, to five quarts,

Pye-pans, two gallon oval pots.

Stew pans and covers of several different sizes,

Fish kettles of six different sizes, with strainers,

Sauce pans from six quarts to one pint.

For cabin use on board of shipping they

are by far preferable to copper, as no danger

(however careless the cook or long the

voyage) can possibly happen from using

them, as too often has through these causes,

from the use of copper. They are all

wrought according to the most approved

patterns now in use in London, and will be

sold very low.

A general Assortment of

China, glass, earthen, stone and delft

ware, of all kinds; neat cruet stands, and

common do. japan'd ware and bottle sliders,

&amp;c. Bristol crates of dishes and cups, corks,

grindstones, with a good assortment for

country Stores.

23, 26.

FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL.

The Rev. J. PETER TETARD,

Late Minister of the Reformed French Church in

this City,

RETURNS his grateful Thanks to the

Public for the Encouragement given to the

BOARDING-SCHOOL he opened last Sum-

mer, at his House near King's-Brig, (within 15

Miles from New-York) where he continues to teach

the French Language in the most expeditious Man-

ner, together with some of the most useful Sciences;

such as Geography, the Doctrine of the Sphere, an-

cient and modern History, Logic, &amp;c. He like-

wise takes in Pupils for the learned Languages; the

skillful reading of the Classics; and whatever is re-

JUST IMPORTED,

In the DUTCHESS of GORDON, Capt.

WINN, from LONDON, and to be sold

by

Samuel Deall,

In Broad Street, opposite the End of Beaver

Street, NEW-YORK; a general Assort-

ment of English Garden Seeds, viz.

EARLY Charlton, dwarf, marrowfat, Michell's,

and Marston's hotfoot. Spanish marrowfat, and

Rouneival peas, and different sorts of beans; early

sugar loaf, York, Battersea, Ruffia, and drum

cabbage; Scotch kale; green and yellow fava, pe-

ple and colly flower broccoli, early and late colly

flower; orange carrot, and swelling parsnip, scar-

let radish, curled endive; brown Dutch, white

cabbage, and Silesia Lettuce; Straßburg,

Portugal, and white Spanish onions; round leaf

spinage, Celery, and curled parsley; thyme and

sweet marjoram; red and white English clover food;

the finest Durham flour of mustard, in large or

small quantities; split peas, Scotch barley, and oat-

meal, fresh ground. A large assortment of hosiery,

men's best heavy black and white silk hose, colour'd

ribbed and plain ditto; men's four thread superfine

ribbed worsted hose, men's, women's, and chil-

dren's thread and cotton ditto; men's best buck and

doe, wash and white lamb gloves, worsted ditto;

women's and girls white and colour'd kid and lamb

gloves, and mitts; women's best patent silk gloves

and mitts; a neat assortment of laces, fans, ribbands,

necklaces, and earrings, and faggot trimmings;

cambric and muslin, black spotted muslin and tip-

pets, and ermine trimmings; plain and figured

gauzes and cartrags, peeling satins, modes and

perkins; neat square glass and globe lanterns, and

chamber lamps; lavender and Hungary waters,

Eau de Luce, Turlington's Balsam of life; wash-

balls, violet powder, and powder puffs, pomatum,

sticking plaster, and lip salve; best pound and pa-

per pins; the great Mogul and Henry's best playing

cards; fine essence of pepper-mint; Welfon's best

sauf in bottles; Hemet's fine essence of pearl and

pearl dentifrice, for the preservation of the teeth and

gums; teeth brushes; fine patent cakes for black-

ing of shoes and boots; fine white Welch flannel,

&amp;c. &amp;c.

23, 26.

ENGLISH GARDEN SEEDS,

For this COUNTRY:

AND AMERICAN,

For the West-Indies and Southern Provinces;

To be had on the lowest Terms, of

JOHN ARTHUR,

Near PECK'S-SLIP,

Who has just received per the Dutchess of Gordon,

A FULL and GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH SEEDS, viz.

EARLY CHARLTON, dwarf, and large mar-

row, Spanish Marrowfat, and white roundival

peas; large Windsor, broad Spanish, Sandwich,

long pod, and Managosa beans; speckled and white

dwarf kidney ditto; early sugar loaf, York, Bat-

tersea, drum or flat-head, Ruffia, white and red

Dutch cabbage-feed; Scotch kale, green and yellow

fava, purple and white Brocoli, colli-flower, red

and white beet, asparagus, green and white Turkey,

and large prickly cucumber; corn salad, chervil,

orange and lemon carrot, Batavia white and green

cur'd endive; cabbage, brown Dutch, Silesia, ca-

puchin, imperial white and green cost lettuce feed;

London leek, blood red, Straßburg, white Spanish,

Portugal, and Welsh onion; broad leaf, cur'd,

and Hamburg parsley; salmon, London, short pot,

and turnip radish; solid and upright celery, broad

leaf and prickly spinage; early Dutch Whitefoote,

and red round turnip feeds; thyme, summer and

winter favory, sweet marjoram, Basil, fenel and

hylop, broad red, white Dutch and hop clover feed.

Said ARTHUR has likewise for Sale,

On the lowest Terms,

Men's rib'd and plain, white and colour'd silk

hose, from 20s. a pair to 34s. men's best 4 thread

knit, rib'd, and gauze worsted hose, women's cot-

ton and thread ditto, from 5s. to 22s. a pair, wo-

men's white worsted ditto; men's buck, doe, wood-

stock wash, dog skin, and knit worsted gloves; wo-

men's kid and lamb ditto; satins, peeloops, modes,

and Perkins; sewing silks, of all colours; women's

patent silk mitts, Henry and Andrew's playing

cards, square glass and barrel lanterns; cast and

jar railios, currants, Turkey figs, nutmegs, cinna-

mon, cloves and mace; Scotch barley, pepper,

Durham flour of mustard; great variety of hang-

ing papers, a few fashionable Necklaces and ear-

rings, figur'd and plain ribbons, figur'd gauzes of

the newest patterns, catgut, &amp;c.

A L S O,

LOAF, LUMP, and MUSCOVADO SUGARS,

COFFEE, RICE, ALSPICE, CHOCOLATE, &amp;c.

&amp;c.

23, 26.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

THE HOUSE at the corner of Beaver Street, op-

posite the General's, in which Captain Morda-

nt lately lived. It has ten fire places, two chim-

neys, a good yard, and a gang-way into Beav-

er Street. Also, to be LET or SOLD, the house

at the corner of the Royal Exchange, on Dock Street,

which has 12 fire places, good cellars and a yard,

with two good cellars. Also, to be LET or

SOLD, a new house, with 6 fire places, cellars,

yard, and cistern; all very suitable, either for

private gentlemen or merchants. An indisputable title

will be given by the subscriber.

23, 26.

WILLIAM MURKIN.

To be sold, at public Vendue, on the 25th of July next,

AT the house of Mr. Van

Buren, in the town of Kinderhook, or at

private sale, any time before; the following lot of

land, being in the County of Rensselaer, and

formerly belonging to John Hendrick DeWyn, and

which fell to the right of the said John Hendrick

DeWyn, on the division of the said patent, by the

Commissioners, viz.

No. 22, about 300 Acres

Do. 23, 250

Do. 24, 50

Do. 25, 34 and a rood

Do. 26, 25 Acres

Do. 27, 25

Do. 28, 25

Any person, or persons willing to purchase the

whole, or any part of said lands, may apply to

the subscriber, being at New-York, who will give

an indispensable title for the same.

DANIEL DUNSCOMB,

CHRISTOPHER SWEDLAND.

Just received from Philadelphia,

A choice Parcel of MEDICINES,

Prepared by

Doct. GEORGE WEED,

Late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital,

and to be sold by

JOHN HOLT,

In Dock Street, New-York,

THESE medicines, which he hath pre-

pared, from above thirty-five years

experience, collected from the best of authors,

and the most eminent practitioners of physic

and surgery, both in town and country, are

now published, not merely from a lucrative

disposition, but a sincere desire to do good to

his fellow creatures, and to relieve them

from those painful disorders their nature is

subject to, in this state of mortality: What

greater blessings can we enjoy, as to the com-

forts of this life, than our health? As he

hath prepared the very best of medicines,

which he sells upon the most reasonable

terms, that the poor may be enabled to afford

them, and those who live at a distance from

a Doctor may find relief; those who are not

able to purchase, and are in distress, shall

have them gratis. The author can with

great satisfaction acquaint the public, that

these medicines have had great success in

Philadelphia, New-Jersey, and Pennsylv-

ania provinces, which will appear by the cer-

tificates of cures given with the directions;

those who make use of these medicines may

depend upon their being safe, and by the

blessing of God, will answer the end for

which they are preferred.

I. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the

bloody flux, and all sorts of purgings; the

syrup gives immediate ease in the most rack-

ing pains; and is a most excellent medicine to

quiet froward children, and make them

healthy; and gives immediate ease in the

hyetoric cholic.

II. Royal Balsam: this cures all kinds of

wounds and bruises, either inward or out-

ward, and helps pains in the back from cold,

weakness, or being over-strained; it cures

corns on the feet, and eases them when pain-

ful; and helps pains in the breast or side,

from pleuratic disorders.

III. Syrup of Balsam: this helps consump-

tive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs

coming from cold; it relieves the whooping

cough in children, and takes away those

pains in the breast and side which are caused

by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

VI. Tinctura Amari, or Bitter Tincture;

this strengthens the stomach, helps the di-

gestion, expels wind from the stomach and

bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops

vomiting, cures distension of the head, kills

worms in children, helps the fever, cures a

sinking breath, is good against coliciveness,

flatulencies, and the bilious cholic.

V. Essence of Tar; cures cachexies and

scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in

virgins, hyetoric and hypochondriac disor-

ders, pleuritis and peripneumonies, weak-

ness and lowness of spirits, all slow and lin-

gering fevers and nervous disorders; it



With respect to the other matters con- sidered in your Excellency's speech, we shall give them that attention which from their importance they justly claim.

To which his Excellency was pleased to re- turn the following ANSWER.  
*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

IT is impossible for me to express the con- cern I feel on receiving from a branch of the legislature of this province, professing to be loyal and loyal subjects, an address, that I will not think indecently arraigns the justice of our most gracious Sovereign and his government; who holds forth to you, with the most princely beneficence, all the blessings of the British constitution, and indulges your wishes with regard to the mode of proceeding against debtors, the ob- ject you seem to have so much at heart, as far as may be done, without violence to that sacred venerable fabric.

The insincerity of the proceeding by attachment that formerly obtained here with the laws of England, its tendency to destroy commercial credit and confidence, and its obvious repugnance to the particular statutes which are framed for their preservation up- on the most liberal principles of equity and universal justice, may be presumed to have been the grounds of the restriction now pro- posed by government. A restriction that I will take upon me to affirm was never de- signed injuriously to distinguish this province from its neighbours, but founded upon the essential policy of assimilating the constitu- tion of the colonies as much as possible to that of the mother country, and supported by the well known and general received maxim, that the convenience of particular members should yield to the general inter- ests of the state.

I have seen, with real concern, intempe- rate resolves entered upon the journals of your house; one of which I grieve to think has an apparent tendency to sap the very foundation of the constitution, by cancelling that assurance of protection which is the first great bond of the subjects' allegiance. If the doctrine you have first broached could pos- sibly be received, that the aid of the legisla- ture of this province is necessary to any legal administration of justice, it follows of consequence, that a branch of it declining to adopt any system for that purpose, can unhinge the state, and dissolve all these so- lemn ties that, according to the British hap- py and wisely poised form of government, reciprocally bind the Sovereign and his peo- ple in mutual interest. I leave to your con- templation the reasonableness of such a prin- ciple, and the woes of such a constitution.

Of the legality of the measures I have pursued for the public good, that have been immemorially authorized, and never before impeached, I rest perfectly satisfied, and I rejoice in their salutary effect; your expedi- ency I am willing to submit to your candour; when you shall reflect that at the forced and precipitated conclusion of the late session, this country was left destitute by the legislature, of any establishment for the dispensation of justice to the people: Naked, defenceless, and exposed to every injury, happily for the province, thus con- signed to rapine and disorder, there relied in the prerogative, power to shield the sub- ject from the hand of violence. Its protec- tion was sought, solicited, and implored; and many parts of this colony can bear tes- timony to its wholesome influence. This power, gentlemen, that has saved your coun- try from the late state of confusion, with which it was threatened, and that you have so hastily, condemned, it will be my duty to exercise, as well as every other constitu- tional authority entrusted to me by his Ma- jesty, whenever the security and welfare of his subjects shall require it. I hoped you would have thought it indispensably becom- ing your duty to make just and reasonable compensation to the judges, and other mini- sters of justice, who deserve so highly of the public; but since you have determined otherwise, I have no doubt that they will find the noblest reward in the consciousness of having greatly served their country.

Consider calmly, I beseech you, gentle- men, the unhappy state of this province; how much its prosperity depends upon your present measures, and how much it is in- cumbent upon you to promote it.

#### L O N D O N,

Nov. 5. The India Company are again fallen into as great distress as ever: besides the 1,400,000l. voted them last session of Parliament, they now want 500,000l. more to enable them to go on. This deficiency arises chiefly from their two last sales falling some hundred thousand pounds short of what they were estimated at, and even part of what sold, has not been paid for. The distress of the Company is still more deplora- ble in India; the revenue has fallen short by the late accounts very considerably, which has obliged the settlements of Bengal and Madras to draw bills on the Directors to the extent of 250,000l. more than was al- lowed by the late act for regulating their af- fairs, but these bills the Directors cannot with propriety accept; upon the whole, the

first business of Parliament will be to consider of granting to the Company an additional loan. Many methods have been thought of, but none adopted, that will not seriously ex- pectate the company out of its present diffi- culty as it is pressing labours under; a call of 12 and a half per cent. upon the prop- erty, has been talked of very seriously, as the best method, but this would only pro- duce half the sum wanted.

Nov. 10. By a gentleman just arrived from Rome, we are informed, that the Pope, having the rights and interests of humanity much at heart, was determined to put a stop to the further qualification of Italian fingers (by castration) but that, just as he was upon the eve of carrying the same into execution, he received so many petitions from all orders of people, "complaining of such an edict as being the trade of the coun- try," that his Holiness, through policy, was obliged to desist from so laudable an under- taking.

Tuesday night a publican in Wapping, notorious for his profligacy, entered a swear- ing match with another of the same stamp, for a wager of half a guinea, and he that uttered the most blasphemous imprecations and oaths, was to be the winner. In the midst of their impious contention, the pub- lican's lower jaw was suddenly turned on one side, and he continued in that condition speechless till the next morning, when he died.

#### S A L E M, February 1.

On Monday, last week, a meeting was called at Marblehead, to put a stop to the disorders that for several days had happened in the place. As the dispute respected the Essex Hospital, it was agreed by the prop- ertors to shut it up; and at their desire a committee of the town was chosen to in- spect the cleaning of furniture, apparel, &c. On Tuesday the committee went to the hos- pital, and attended their business until Wed- nesday night, when they awoke with the rest of the family, being eleven in number, surrounded with flames. The Russians, who perpetrated this act, went from the town prepared with tar tubs, &c. and proceeded setting fire to all parts of the house, without any attempt to awaken the people. So in- fernal were the villains that they struck down one man, who in amazement had jumped from his bed, and was running from the flames. The reward had a blow from another of them with an andiron; it was aimed at his head, but happily missing it, took his shoulder, and brought him to the floor. One of the patients, with a child at her breast, was driven to a smoke-house, fainting several times as she went. And others were turned out, cold as it was, with scarcely any thing to cover them. The perpetrators are not apprehended. The town is in such confusion, that a military watch is nightly kept, and it is thought lives and properties are not safe without.

The above account we received from a correspondent; in addition to which, we hear, that the number of people who went over to Cat Island to burn the hospital, was about twenty; part of whom, in disguise, went up from where they landed, and set fire to the building, which contained 90 beds, with bedding, and all the other fur- niture belonging to the hospital, the whole of which was consumed, together with a barn. The loss to the proprietors (four in number) is estimated at two thousand pounds, L. M.

We are informed that the military watch, which has been kept at Marblehead for sev- eral nights past, consists of 40 men.

All the persons who have been taken with the small pox at Marblehead, we are assured are removed out of town. The number broke out there within a few days past, is said to be 22.

#### B O S T O N, January 31.

Last Tuesday about two o'clock Mr. George Robert Twelves Hewes was com- ing along Fore Street, near Capt. Ridg- way's, and found the redoubted John Mal- com, standing over a small boy, who was pushing a little sled before him, cursing, damning, threatening and flaking a very large cane, with a very heavy ferril on it over his head. The boy at that time was perfectly quiet, notwithstanding which Mal- com continued his threats of striking him. Mr. Hewes conceiving if he struck him with that weapon, he must have killed him, came up to him, and said, Mr. Malcom, I hope you are not going to strike this boy with that stick. Malcom returned, you are an impertinent rascal, it is none of your busi- ness. Mr. Hewes then asked him, what had the child done to him? Malcom damned him, and asked him if he was going to take his part? Mr. Hewes answered no further than this, that he thought it was a shame for him to strike the child with such a club, if he intended to strike him. Malcom damned Mr. Hewes, called him a vagabond, and said, he would let him know he should not speak to a gentleman in the street. Mr. Hewes returned, he was neither a rascal nor a vagabond, and though a poor man, was in as good credit in town as he was. Malcom called him a liar, and said he was not, nor ever would be. Mr. Hewes re-

torted, he that so it will, I never was in- sulted nor feathered any how. On this Mal- com struck him, and wounded him deeply on the forehead, so that Mr. Hewes for some time lost his sight. Capt. Godfrey, then present, interposed, and after some alterca- tion, Malcom went home, where the peo- ple were gathering round, he came out and abused them greatly, saying, you say I was tarred and feathered, and that it was not done in a proper manner, damn you, let me see the man that dare do it better! I want to see it done in the new fashioned manner. After Malcom had thus bullied the people some time, and Mr. Usher the constable had persuaded him into the house, Mrs. Malcom threw up a sash, and begged the people to go away, and Malcom came suddenly be- hind her, and pushed his naked sword thro' the opening, pierced Mr. Waddell in the breast, the bone stopping its course, which would otherwise have reached his vitals. Mr. Waddell on this made a stroke at the window with his cane, and broke a square of glass, through which breach he again made a pass; and slightly wounded Mr. Waddell, who a second time returned the blow, and Malcom withdrawing, the peo- ple soon after dispersed.

Mr. Hewes, after having his wound taken care of, went to Justice Quincy and took out a warrant for Malcom, and gave it to a constable, who went to Malcom's house to serve it, but found the doors shut against him, and was told by him, from a window, that he would not be taken that day, as he should be followed by a damned mob; but would surrender himself to-morrow after- noon. Here the matter appeared to subside, till in the evening, the people being infor- med of the outrages he had committed, the threatnings and defiance he had uttered; and among other things, that he would split down the yankies by dozens, and receive 201. sterling a head for every one he destroyed, they mustered and went to his house, which being barred against them, and menacing with his loaded pistols, which he declared he would fire upon them if they came near him, they got ladders, and beating in an upper window, entered the house, and took him without loss of blood, and dragging him out, put him on a sled, and amidst the huzzas of great numbers, brought him into King Street. Several gentlemen endeavoured to divert the populace from their inten- tion, alleging that he was open to the laws of the land, which would undoubtedly award a reasonable satisfaction to the parties he had abused; they answered he had been an old impudent and mischievous offender—he had seized vessels on account of sailors having a bottle or two of gin on board—he had in office, and otherwise, be- haved in the most capricious, insulting and daringly abusive manner—and on every oc- casion discovered the most rooted enmity to this country, and the defenders of its rights—that, in case they let him go, they might expect a like satisfaction as they had received in the cases of Richardson and the soldiers, and the other friends of government. With these, and such like arguments, together with a gentle crowding of persons not of their way of thinking, out of the ring, they proceeded to elevate Mr. Malcom from his sled into a cart, and stripping him to buff and breeches, gave him a modern jacket and kied him away to liberty-tree, where they proposed to him to renounce his present commission, and swear that he would never hold another inconsistent with the liberties of his country; this he obstinately refusing, they then carted him to the gallows, passed a rope round his neck, and threw the other end over the beam, as if they intended to hang him: But this manœuvre he set at defiance. They then basted him for some time with a rope's end, and threatened to cut his ears off, and on this he complied, and they then brought him home.

#### H A R T F O R D, February 1.

Last Saturday, the General Assembly of this colony finished their adjourned session at this place. Having first passed the fol- lowing acts, relative to the lands lying west of the Duke of York's Grant, and claimed to be within the limits of the Royal Char- ter, granted by King Charles the Second, to the Governor and company, of this col- ony, viz.

An act, to empower and desire his Ho- nour the Governor, to issue a proclamation, forbidding all persons to settle on said lands without the licence of the General Assembly of this colony.

An act, appointing a committee, consist- ing of seven persons, to assist the Governor in collecting the evidence, and preparing the case between this colony, and the prop- ertors of Pennsylvania, respecting the title to some part of said western lands, claimed by said proprietors, in opposition to the title of this colony; in order to lay the same before his Majesty in Council.

An act incorporating a town west of De- laware river by the name of Westmorland, within the following bounds, viz. north and south with the line of this colony, east on Delaware river, and to extend west from said river near a place called Wyonog, sit-

uate miles, and annexed said town to the county of Litchfield.

An act appointing justices of the peace in said town of Westmorland.

An act empowering and directing one of the said justices of the peace to issue a war- rant to call a town meeting of the inhabi- tants of said Westmorland for the purpose of choosing town officers, &c.

#### Mr. HOLT.

I do not profess myself a public writer, or so well versed in grammatical knowledge as to judge whether the following will stand the test of criticism; but being fully con- vinced in my own mind, that it is only written with a view to the public good, I have ventured to send it to you, requesting that you will insert it in your useful and free paper, if you think it worth a place.

SP—M.

IN reading Anderson on Commerce, it will clearly appear, that as the English na- tion advanced to riches and glory, by commerce, the liberal arts and sciences, were introduced, and useful regulations and improvements made, in buildings, roads, inland navigation, ferries, &c. It there- fore must give every lover of his country pleasure to find this province and city, beginning to flourish, and advance to glory, by the same means; and as Sir Josiah Child, in his treatise on Trade, ascribes that ad- vance, in a great measure, to the reduction of the interest of money; we must be pleased, when we find by the votes of the present Honourable House of Assembly, orders given for a bill to be brought in, to reduce the interest of money in this province; if it passes, we have reason to hope, that the number of idle drones now amongst us, who only live upon the labours of the industrious, without adding to the common stock, will be lessened; for when interest is low, there are few employments but what will yield more profit than the bare interest; which will induce people to continue longer in trade, and extend their usefulness wider.

We see people now, who after having been but a few years in business, and just be- ginning to be extensively useful; quitting that business to live on their means, or rather the excessive interest of their money.

In England, by law, interest is fixed at 5 per cent. and in Holland at 3 per cent. If it could be fixed here equal to what it is in England, the merchants at home would find their advantage in it, by receiving their remittances sooner; for while the merchants here receive 7 per cent. and pay only 3 or 3. it makes them more remiss in discharging debts at home.

In the year 1300, interest was at 20 per cent. in England; in 1358, it was reduced to 10 per cent. 1624, to 8, 1651, to 6, and in 1714, to 5 per cent.

The act of parliament for reducing it, assign as a reason, that excessive interest is a great discouragement to ingenuity and in- dustry, in the husbandry and commerce of the nation; and the above quoted Sir Josiah Child, calls the abatement of interest, the *causa causans*, the cause of all the other causes, of the riches of the Dutch; and proves that the abatement of interest,

1. Advances landed estate,
2. Advances the value of land,
3. Advances the rent of farms,
4. Increases the bulk of foreign trade,
5. Multiplies domestic artificers,
6. Inclines a people to thriftiness,
7. Employs the poor,
8. Increases the people of a nation.

We find also by the votes, that there are like- ly to be many improvements, in this province, made in the public roads, so very much wanted, and which certainly will be a great advantage to the commercial interest, and general convenience of the inhabitants.

It must also give every one, who has the least public spirit, pleasure, to find at pre- sent, among the inhabitants of this city, an emulation, to promote the ease and conveni- ence of travellers, and people who are obliged to cross the East River: One ferry or place of landing, has been found very inconvenient, and insufficient; petitions signed by the most respectable inhabitants, are now lying before the corporation, pray- ing that three places of landing may be fixed on the city side, and two on Long- Island side; the expediency and usefulness of the measure, one would think, a suffi- cient motive for granting the request, besides the public emolument.

It is requested that a ferry may be fixed, or two boats, ordered to land at Peck's Slip, from the ferry on Long-Island, which is di- rectly opposite to it, and where the river is the narrowest; and as the corporation have a landed estate at Peck's Slip, its value would be greatly improved by it, as well as the ease and convenience of the inhabitants of that part of the city, and travellers who come down the country, and are obliged to cross over to Long-Island.

It is requested also, that a ferry may be established from Coe's market, directly opposite or across, to a wharf or wharves, on Long-Island side, built by Philip Living- stone, Esq; and Mr. Henry Remsen, who offer at the same time, to grant the use of said wharves to the corporation, and also



give them a lot of land of 100 feet square, fit for building on, a ferry house, &c. and the petitioners acquaint the corporation, that they make no doubt but they will be able to raise money sufficient to build a house, barn, pens, bridges, &c. and all this for the emolument of the Corporation, and the ease and convenience of the west end of the city, and persons who are to pass over from the Jerseys and North River; nor is it so much as hinted, that no more boats are to land at the Fly Market, or that country people should be obliged to land at the other places: No, market people will have the same opportunity of going to that market, that they have at present.

It is meant mostly for the convenience of travellers, and the inhabitants of the city, who have often found it almost impracticable to get to the present ferry stairs at the Fly Market, with carriages, especially on full market days; and have been obliged to wait at least half an hour, before they could get a passage over. It must be clear to every one, that if the request is not granted at this time, that the natural increase of the city and country, together with the growing inconvenience of the present ferry, will bring it about, at a time, perhaps, when instead of those generous offers now made to the Corporation, they will be obliged to expend very large sums of the public's money, before it can be put in execution.

In short, the petitions appear to be so reasonable, that I fear if they are not granted, many will be apt to judge hard of those persons in the corporation who oppose it, and say it was only from motives of self-interest, in direct violation of their obligation to the public; though I firmly believe, none in the present worthy corporation will act from such principles.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas it appears by the Inspector's account, printed in Mr. Holt's paper, that what was passed by Arbitrators, was not so valuable as the rest, and a great deal of it not fit to be manufactured, either into thread or ropes: It is hoped, that if ever the act should be renewed, that two or three Arbitrators, who well understand flax, in the city of New York, be appointed by the General Assembly, and for them to be duly sworn, after the same manner as the Inspector was; and for them to be paid for all that they shall so inspect, one half of the Inspector's fees by the Inspector. That a clause be added to the said act, prohibiting any flax from being sold, or manufactured within the city of New York, without being so inspected, either for spinning, or rope making: It is conceived, that if these two clauses were added to the said act, that it would completely answer the desired end, and render the article of flax abundantly more valuable, than at present it is with no law for inspecting; and as the imposition of flax being imported, and sold here, as bad, or worse (since the act is run out) than ever was before, 'tis thought proper to give an instance or two, to the public, out of a number that might be produced; the first is, of a poor woman, with several small children, who went and bought 8 lbs of a very great dealer in flax, about a week ago, which looked well to the eye, and was recommended as very good by the seller; yet when she came to hatchel it, she found it exceeding badly dressed; the inside of every handful not being singled at all; out of which she got but three pounds, and about two ounces of tare; the tow made so bad by the shives, as not worth her work a hackling: The flax cost nine pence per lb, the tare had so many shives sticking to it, as made it not fit for common shoe thread, and made it bad to spin for any use. Another person, out of six pounds (bought at the same place) got but two pounds and an half, and that no better than the other, if so good. The last instance I shall now produce, is of better than a thousand weight, bought by a flax-dealer in town, the better half of it not near so well crackled as it ought to be, some samples in whole handfuls of it will be left to be seen at the Printer's.

The above have been all imported since the act run out, and none half so bad during the last year's continuance of the act. Upon the whole, it is plain that the merchant and mariners are greatly imposed on in the article of rigging, the flax dealers (many of them) who are ignorant in the affair of buying, and the poor women spinners, who many of them could make a tolerable living, now cannot earn their bread, on account of the imposition; and the whole community, in the article of shoe thread.

Query, Is it not the proper end and real design of legislation, or at least one great and essential part of it, to enact such laws as have a suitable tendency to keep the ignorant, the poor, and distressed, from being imposed on? And is there any one act more necessary for that purpose than the flax act?

#### NEW-YORK, February 17.

The Honourable House of Assembly of North-Carolina, have concurred in Resolves similar to those of Virginia, and appointed a Committee of Correspondence with the other Colonies.

Capt. Hyndlaw, from Gibraltar, but left from the West India, informs us, That about the month of October last, a Portuguese Frigate of 24 Guns, took the passage into Gibraltar, a Moorish Frigate of 20 Guns and 280 Men, and drove ashore three others of the same Sort at Cape Spartel, and that many of the People were drowned.

Capt. Hyndlaw touched at the Isle of May for Water, and was told of a Pirate Sloop being off that Island, mounting 3 Guns, commanded by a Frenchman; and 'twas said the came from Coracoa; had taken some Provisions out of two Whaling Sloops, took the Captains on board his Vessel, flew'd them a large Quantity of Dry Goods, and desired they might pay themselves; and that it was imagined the Pirate had taken the Goods out of a Schooner that was a Tender of a Ship from Liverpool, that had been on that Coast.

Capt. Hyndlaw sailed from the West Indies in Company with the Brig Friendship, Capt. Ellingworth, for Philadelphia, who arrived here last Friday Night, not being able to get into the Cape of Delaware.

Capt. Reynolds from Tobago, the first of January, spoke with Capt. McEvers, from Dominica, in the Snow Union, bound for Philadelphia, all well on board.

Tuesday the 8th Instant, his Excellency our Governor in Presence of the Council, and the Members of the General Assembly, gave his Assent to eight Acts passed this Session, the Titles whereof are as follow.

An Act further to continue an Act, entitled, An Act for granting to his Majesty the several Duties, and Impositions on Goods, Wares, and Merchandises, imported into this Colony therein mentioned.

An Act, to enable posthumous Children to take Estates, as if born in their Father's Life Time.

An Act, to appoint Commissioners for collecting the Duty of Excise, on strong Liquors, retailed in this Colony, from the first Day of February, 1774, to the first Day of February, 1775, inclusive.

An Act, to continue an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent the Danger arising from the pernicious Practice of lodging Gunpowder in dwelling Houses, Stores, or other Places within the City of New York, or on board of Vessels within the Harbour.

An Act, to empower the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, of the City of New York, or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding 1800 l. for the Uses therein mentioned.

An Act, for the better fixing and ascertaining the Division Line between Montgomery Ward, and the Out-Ward of the City of New York, on the easterly Side of Montgomery Ward.

An Act, to enable the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Albany, for the Time being, or the major Part of them, to order the raising a Sum not exceeding 1800 l. for the Purposes therein mentioned. And,

An Act, to increase the Number of Constables in the County of Ulster.

On Saturday the 5th Instant died at Poughkeepsie, Mrs. Beardsley, Wife of the Revd. Mr. John Beardsley, Episcopal Minister at that Place, and Missionary from the venerable Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

She was the eldest Daughter of Mr. David Brooks, late of Stratford, deceased, and worthily sustained the Character of a good Wife, especially in her parental Care and tenderness of his Children by a former Wife. On the 15th Ult. she was delivered of a still born Son, and was soon after taken with a violent nervous putrid Fever, which on the 5th Instant put a period to her mortal Life. She behaved during the last Conflict, with a Fortitude and Resignation becoming the Character of a Christian, who considers the Grave as a Passport to a better World. This is the second Loss of the Kind, that Mr. Beardsley has sustain'd during his short Residence at Poughkeepsie.

On Monday last about Noon, the House of Capt. Thomas Clark, on the Road near Greenwich, was discover'd to be on Fire, and before the Neighbours could assemble, the Flames had risen to too great a Height to be extinguish'd; the most that could be done, was to remove Capt. Clark, who had long been confined to his Bed, and to save all the Furniture and other Goods from the lower Rooms: All the Furniture, Goods, Clothes, &c. in the upper Rooms, together with the House, were entirely consumed: The Loss is supposed to be upwards of £12,000. It is not known by what Means the Fire was kindled, which began in Miss Clark's Room, where there had been no Fire kept for more than a Month. She had been to Town that Morning; and on her Return (saw the House in Flames; and all her Clothes, &c. which were of considerable Value, were among the Things that were destroyed. Some Circumstances in the Appearance of the Fire, excited a Suspicion that it was designedly kindled; but no particular Person is suspected.

[The Fleet signed Americanis, and several others, are come to Hand, but we are obliged to defer them on Account of their Length.]

It is said that 'twas not long for many Years, so long a Sailing of French ships on the Coast, which has been almost constant, and which even now is not less than 1000 ships, and the Coast is the Country near Boston, was generally about 4 Feet deep; and 'twas said it was near that Depth at Scituate, about 40 Miles distant. The River and Harbours, from Boston to Philadelphia, we hear, are generally full frozen, which has occasioned a Scarcity of Wood in all Places, whose Supplies depend on Water Carriage. Also a Scarcity of News, very little in any of the Papers, and that Little not received in Time for this Paper.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.  
Sloop Malberry, J. Blake, Virginia  
Helena, A. Houston, St. Johns  
Outward,  
Cleared, Sloop Neptune, M. Lév. Penelope  
Magdalen, C. Amory, Madeira

### WANTED AS AN

APPRENTICE, at the Universal Store, LAD of about 14 or 15 Years of Age, who can read and write well, is already capable of immediate Service, and can find himself every Thing but Victuals and Lodging.

Also wanted, as a SERVANT, A Lad of about the same Age, who will be provided for, if he is willing to act on the Terms which will be proposed to him: Both these Lads must have good Characters and creditable Families, who will give Security for their respective faithful Performances of Articles. Inquire of Gerardus Duyvel.

THE Sale of the FERRY between the City of New-York and Powles-Hook; and also of the FERRY, between the said City and Nassau-Island, is put off to the first Day of March next, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall, of the said City.

By Order of the Common Council,  
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clk.  
DELAWARE LOTTERY,  
For the Sale of Lands belonging to the Earl of Stirling.

THE Managers of this Lottery have hitherto been obliged to postpone the Drawing of it, for Want of exact Accounts of the Sales of some Tickets sent to distant Places. Every necessary Preparation is now making for the Drawing, and every Person who has any Tickets on Hand, which they intend to return, are desired to do it forthwith, to the Persons from whom they received the same. Tickets to be had at the usual Places.

FOR the Benefit of the PUBLIC.  
INASMUCH as many Persons frequently have Business with the Albany Post Rider: This is to inform them, that he puts up at Mr. Joel Holm's, Taylor, fronting the South Side of the Ofwego-Market; and is every Body's very humble Servant, (if he is paid.)  
N. B. The Printers are desired, for the Future, to send all such Papers as go by him there. C. A. S. E.

The English Grammar-School, IT has been thought, that with boys of a tolerable genius, twelve years of age, is a proper time to begin the study of Latin; but this is said must be determined by the extent of capacity. The undertaker, with great deference, begs leave to suppose a greater equality in the genius and powers of children than is generally allowed; and that the apparent inequality proceeds from an early neglect in the cultivation of their little faculties. He is of opinion, if so perfect a mode of education could be established, that the opening gems of the little mind should be attentively watched for, tenderly cherished when observed, and brought to full growth and vigour by wholesome exercise. If a child be suffered to advance to his twelfth year, before he has been accustomed to the exertions of a grammar-school, he will have contracted such an inactive disposition and aversion to learning, as the best masters are but rarely able to remove. On the other hand, if before that time he is sent to learn Latin, inaccessible to young, to arguments on its necessity for advancing himself among men; he spurns at the laborious task, grows disgusted with it altogether, and, as Mr. Locke says, "Tis ten to one abhors it all his life, for the ill usage it procured him."

From an impartial view of these matters, it is presumed, will appear the great utility, if not the absolute necessity of an English grammar-school, where the faculties of children may be improved by exercises more intelligible, consequently more likely to conciliate the youthful inclination; and where they may be taught the principles of grammar in their own language, with a very clear and familiar determination respecting all the grammatical terms.

With this great and important object in his view, the undertaker of this school, first solicited the indulgence of the public, and, he flatters himself, hitherto he hath discharged his duty, to the entire satisfaction of those, who have been pleased to entrust him with the care of their children.

With respect to Pronunciation, having an intimate acquaintance with the original formation of the several sounds in our language, he teaches, that, with as much certainty, as others, to strike the different musical sounds on any instrument: And his method of reading, he believes, is governed by a taste corrected and improved by many advantageous circumstances.

But, being determined to render this school as extensively serviceable as possible, inasmuch that the mere English scholar, may be advancing at the same time, in the other useful branches of knowledge, which, however, would make it an undertaking far beyond the power of one man to execute, with a candid consideration, he hath engaged the assistance of an excellent Writing-Master, who is likewise an able Mathematician; and this school will, therefore, in future, be under the direction of Thomas Bytley, and Josiah Day.

Who propose to teach in the following order, The several undesignated arts and sciences, READING, first with a view to correct all contracted ill habits, and to lessen natural defects, as well as to cultivate the use of the pen; The names and properties of Letters, with their combination into syllables and words.

The properties of Words, their relation to, and dependence upon, each other, with their derivation from other languages.

In this part, the names of the Latin grammar will be explained with those, who, from the English, are intended to be sent to the Latin grammar-school.

The proper disposition of words in Sentences. In every part the scholar will be accustomed to furnish

passages for everything he learns, and so put all into immediate practice; but especially in the last part, he will be taught the doctrine of punctuation, after the manner of the present Bishop of Oxford, with the use of the Capital, and Marks.

The elements of Composition, as far as they regard the ordinary purposes of life; including the use of the Ellipsis and of Transposition; instructions to avoid Tautology, and a mean or improper diction; with some general instructions for the attaining of a pure and elegant style.

The useful and ornamental art of Letter-Writing will be attended to, in all its complicated branches, and the custom of the best academies in England, which frequently resolve their school-boys into several corresponding societies, will be adopted for that purpose.

A proper and elegant reading of the English Classics, with regard to Emphasis, Cadence, and a just Modulation of the voice, to express the various passions and humours, which occur in our best authors.

### WRITING,

In all the useful and ornamental hands. ARITHMETIC,

Vulgar, decimal, and logarithmical. Book-keeping after the Italian method, and the custom of the most regular counting houses; Geometry, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids.

Gauging, with the use of the sliding rule, plain Scale, and Sector. Trigonometry, plain and spherical; with its application to Astronomy and Logarithms. Surveying, Navigation, in its several kinds. Gunnery, Fortification, Optics, Perspective. Cosmography, and Geography. Dialling and Projection of the Sphere. Principles of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy. The use of the Globes.

Algebra and Fluxions, or the New Geometry, by which the young Philomath may be enabled to investigate the higher and more abstruse parts of the Newtonian Mathematics; such as the maxima and minima of quantities; the quadrature of curves, and curve lined spaces; the cubature of solids; the centers of gravity and percussion; the laws of motion, and gravitation of bodies; projectile and central forces, from which are deduced the elements of the Planetary motions; Theory of Pendulums and vibrating chords; and others of the more refined parts of the Physico-Mathematical Mathematics.

The first Saturday in every month, will be a day of general and public examination, where every person inclined to think favourably of this plan, it is hoped, may be confirmed in his opinion: But any gentleman, calling in the school hours, any day, may be informed of the decorum, economy, and mode of instruction.

Children from the country will be received, and lodged in a house of credit, where care shall be taken, that the best example be set before them, and proper provision made for them. The undertakers will, likewise, if desired, provide for them masters, in the polite accomplishments of Dancing and Music.

The Terms are, half a pistole entrance, and a pistole a quarter. The undertakers pledge themselves to the public, that every part of this plan, shall be faithfully carried into execution, and beg leave to subscribe themselves,

The Public's

Devoted Servants,

THOMAS RYERLEY.

JOSIAH DAY.

WANTED, at May next, a house of a reasonable rent, where a commodious school room may be made.

### Scheme of a Lottery,

(To be drawn under the inspection of a number of reputable citizens.)

FOR raising the sum of six hundred pounds towards purchasing a piece of ground, and erecting a church thereon, for the congregation of the church of England which now most inconveniently assemble in Horse-and-Cart street.

Prize of	£. 200 is	£. 200 00 00
1	150	150
2	50	100
3	40	100
4	30	60
5	20	100
6	10	100
7	5	100
8	4	100
9	3	100
10	2	100
11	1	100
12	1	100

1671 Prizes  
3329 Blanks  
5000 Tickets, at 20s. each, is £. 4000 00 00

N. B. The prizes subject to a deduction of 10 per cent.

The above scheme is calculated the most beneficial for the adventurers, there being not two blanks to a prize; and as the intention is of the most laudable kind (the congregation being principally poor, and not altogether able to purchase and erect an overburdened) it is therefore humbly hoped, the benevolent and religious of all denominations will heartily concur in promoting this work, which will ultimately redound to the glory of God.

To be drawn the 25th of April next, or sooner, if full, of which due notice when, and where, will be given in the public prints.

Tickets may be had of Anthony Atley, John Clark, and Timothy Wood.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1774.

THE Purchasers of Tickets in Mr. Tamm's Word's Hackinack Lottery, which, according to the Proposals and Advertisements, they suppose to have been drawn about a fortnight ago, not having seen any List of the Prizes, are desirous of knowing the Fate of their Tickets, and receiving their Money, if they have drawn Prizes: And are surprised that they are kept so long in Suspense by the Managers.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1774.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the honourable Honorable William, Esq. Judge of the Court of Probate, within and for the district of Fairfield, Commissioners in the State of Mr. John Wither, late of Fairfield, in Fairfield county, deceased, represented in

testimony, the will of the said John Wither, deceased, that we shall meet at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Beardsley, in said Fairfield on the 13th Wednesday in the month of February, March, April, and May next, at two of the clock in the afternoon on said days, for the reception and due examination of the several claims of said creditors.

Fairfield, Jan. 31. NATHAN BULKLEY, } Comf.  
EBENEZER BANKS }



## POETS CORNER.

**Mr. HOLT,**  
Several of your customers desire a place in your next paper for the following:  
*Short Sketch of a notable Crime, taken off, in Imitation of*  
*Hutchins, while the Case was on Trial.*  
—, 1874, C. C. Jan. 174.

**Complaint is made on statute law.**  
The case from Doctor's pen to draw,  
For to catch th' informer's pocket,  
In case this key will not unlock it;  
For half the fine th' informer pays,  
The law will give, and must be his.  
Indeed th' informer by good hap  
Has only got the name of Clap;  
And never was in such a box.  
As to be troubled with small pox,  
From motives full of malice fraught,  
Some say this action here is bought;  
While others say the man's indicted,  
That all the public may be righted.  
The crime is for incalculating,  
Against the statute laws, relating  
To the infection of small pox,  
Which laws they say are orthodox.  
A full grand jury summoned here,  
On Tuesday morning all appear,  
And when impanel'd call before 'em  
Said Doctor Betts, *scilicet* more;  
When after full examination,  
And all the witnesses relation,  
They all come in fatigued and weary,  
With writs indorced *hills* ver;  
The petit jury then were call'd,  
The prisoner to the bar was haul'd;  
Indictment now the clerk must read,  
And put the prisoner to plead.  
"To this indictment, what's your plea?"  
"Guilty, or not, say which you be!"  
"Not guilty," said the poor delinquent;  
"And pray'd the court would please to think on't."  
The clerk: "By whom will you be try'd?"  
"God and my country," he reply'd.  
The prisoner then for counsel prest'd,  
Their Honour granted his request;  
Two worthy lawyers were permitted  
Now to defend the crime committed,  
Who well expos'd their client's cause,  
And for their fees, explain'd the laws.  
Mr. Attorney then began,  
And to the court produc'd a man,  
That is to say, one Mr. Hitchcox,  
To testify about the small pox,  
Who fully prov'd the doctor's acts,  
Relating over all the facts.  
The King's attorney then proceeded,  
Open'd the cause, remark'd, and pleaded;  
Read o'er the statute, strove to show,  
The law was broke, the fact was true.  
He farther argu'd, and insisted,  
The statute law, must not be twisted;  
But in its literal construction,  
Be understood—a rare production!  
The Counsel on the other side,  
From King's Attorney differ'd wide;  
They argu'd, tho' the fact was true,  
This prosecution would not do:  
For that the law, when constru'd right,  
Tho' broke, was never broken quite;  
But if we should stick to the letter,  
(To suit the King's Attorney better,)  
Yet we're reckless we must insist on't,  
That the informer just has mis'd on't;  
For put the case, upon our plan,  
Suppose we see a drowning man;  
Sure we the first canoe or boat,  
May loofen, take, and set afloat;  
And scull and row, to give assistance,  
Without offence—with non-resistance?  
The learned Counsel then arose,  
Insisted that the English nation,  
Admitted of no dispensation,  
With wholesome, good, establish'd laws,  
And plead the case, with great applause.  
The petit jury then went out,  
To make an end of all the rout,  
And soon return'd, when being ask'd,  
Their verdict on the trial pass'd,  
"Not Guilty," not to blame at all.  
And forth more so answer'd all.  
[Such was the honest jury's verdict,  
And all were pleas'd, but Clap, that heard it,  
Who sigh'd his hop'd reward to miss,  
And for Clap to find a *bis*;  
While those who wrought him this mishap,  
Obtain'd applause, and got a Clap.]

**Domestic Rex, versus Doctor Act Betts.**

**Complaint is made on statute law.**

The case from Doctor's pen to draw,

For to catch th' informer's pocket,

In case this key will not unlock it;

For half the fine th' informer pays,

The law will give, and must be his.

Indeed th' informer by good hap

Has only got the name of Clap;

And never was in such a box.

As to be troubled with small pox,

From motives full of malice fraught,

Some say this action here is bought;

While others say the man's indicted,

That all the public may be righted.

The crime is for incalculating,

Against the statute laws, relating

To the infection of small pox,

Which laws they say are orthodox.

A full grand jury summoned here,

On Tuesday morning all appear,

And when impanel'd call before 'em

Said Doctor Betts, *scilicet* more;

When after full examination,

And all the witnesses relation,

They all come in fatigued and weary,

With writs indorced *hills* ver;

The petit jury then were call'd,

The prisoner to the bar was haul'd;

Indictment now the clerk must read,

And put the prisoner to plead.

"To this indictment, what's your plea?"

"Guilty, or not, say which you be!"

"Not guilty," said the poor delinquent;

"And pray'd the court would please to think on't."

The clerk: "By whom will you be try'd?"

"God and my country," he reply'd.

The prisoner then for counsel prest'd,

Their Honour granted his request;

Two worthy lawyers were permitted

Now to defend the crime committed,

Who well expos'd their client's cause,

And for their fees, explain'd the laws.

Mr. Attorney then began,

And to the court produc'd a man,

That is to say, one Mr. Hitchcox,

To testify about the small pox,

Who fully prov'd the doctor's acts,

Relating over all the facts.

The King's attorney then proceeded,

Open'd the cause, remark'd, and pleaded;

Read o'er the statute, strove to show,

The law was broke, the fact was true.

He farther argu'd, and insisted,

The statute law, must not be twisted;

But in its literal construction,

Be understood—a rare production!

The Counsel on the other side,

From King's Attorney differ'd wide;

They argu'd, tho' the fact was true,

This prosecution would not do:

For that the law, when constru'd right,

Tho' broke, was never broken quite;

But if we should stick to the letter,

(To suit the King's Attorney better,)

Yet we're reckless we must insist on't,

That the informer just has mis'd on't;

For put the case, upon our plan,

Suppose we see a drowning man;

Sure we the first canoe or boat,

May loofen, take, and set afloat;

And scull and row, to give assistance,

Without offence—with non-resistance?

The learned Counsel then arose,

Insisted that the English nation,

Admitted of no dispensation,

With wholesome, good, establish'd laws,

And plead the case, with great applause.

The petit jury then went out,

To make an end of all the rout,

And soon return'd, when being ask'd,

Their verdict on the trial pass'd,

"Not Guilty," not to blame at all.

And forth more so answer'd all.

[Such was the honest jury's verdict,

And all were pleas'd, but Clap, that heard it,

Who sigh'd his hop'd reward to miss,

And for Clap to find a *bis*;

While those who wrought him this mishap,

Obtain'd applause, and got a Clap.]

**THE Managers of the Newtown Lottery, at their**

**Meeting on Tuesday the 9th Instant, finding there**

**were a few Tickets, of the first Class left, undispensed of,**

**thought proper to postpone the Drawing, to Tuesday the**

**22d Instant: Where the Drawing will certainly com-**

**mence, though there should not one Ticket more be dis-**

**posed of.** 23, 24.

**To be sold, at public Vendue,**

**A the Merchant's COFFEE-HOUSE,**

**On Tuesday the 1st day of March (if not sold in**

**the interim) at private sale;**

**THE well built House and**

**Lot now in possession of Mr. Robert Alex-**

**ander, on a lease of five years to come from the**

**21st of May next, at £.90 per annum, with all taxes**

**and repairs. It's situation for business is equal to**

**any in town; on Hunter's Quay, opposite Messrs.**

**Curson and Seton's.—The house has eight fire places,**

**and a stone cistern in the yard,—is 34 feet 5**

**inches in front,—32 feet 9 inches in the rear,—in**

**length on the N. E. side 55 feet 8 inches, and on**

**the S. W. side 50 feet 4 inches, more or less.**

**A L S O,**

**The house and lot adjoining, now occupied by**

**Mrs. Mary Gouverneur, has six fire places and a**

**stone cistern in the yard, is 20 feet 7 inches in front**

**and rear, and 40 in length on both sides. Condi-**

**tions of sale to be known of Nicholas Gouverneur,**

**the proprietor, at Mount Pleasant, near Newark,**

**William Parsons in New York, or**

**THOMAS Wm. MOORE, Vendue-Master.**

**PISTOL POWDER in quarter casks, CLARET**

**in cases, HYSOY TEA, to be had of T. W.**

**MOORE, at private sale; and a variety of**

**GOODS as usual, every day at VENDUE.**

**20, 25.**

## IRISH LINENS,

FROM 12d. to 2s. per Yard, Calicoes,  
Cottons, and Chintzes, Tabboretts, Mo-  
sains, &c. &c. to be sold upon very reason-  
able Terms, for Cash, three, or six Months  
Credit, by

**JOHN WOODWARD,**

At his STORE, near the City Market,

Who has also for Sale a Quantity of the best

**NEW YORK RUM.**

## TO BE SOLD,

And possession given in February next, or

sooner, if required,

**T H E**

## FURNACE,

**SITUATED** in the town of Salisbury,

and province of Connecticut, in New

England, having been lately rebuilt on the

most approved plan; all the conveniences

about the same being either new, or in

very good repair; together with all the ne-

cessaries, and a complete set of patterns for

hollow ware, and other castings; the sole

property of a piece of water, from which

the Furnace is supplied, the area measuring

six hundred acres; a mansion house most

agreeably situated, consisting of four rooms

on a floor; a good garden, and other con-

veniences; two other houses for workmen;

a store completely fitted for English, and

West India goods, and provisions, a com-  
puting house, and bed chamber, a large barn,  
with stabling for horses and oxen; also a  
property in the bed of iron ore, in Salisbury,  
known by the ore grant, with an exclusive  
right of digging, raising, and carrying away  
ore from another bed, known by Chaffield's  
ore bed; and the right of soil in a piece of  
land, joining west on the ore grant, which  
contains iron ore: These beds all lie within  
two miles of the furnace. Also, seven  
hundred and fifty three acres of land near  
the furnace, three hundred of which are  
under improvement; and the whole well  
watered. The premises are situated in a  
healthy, pleasant, and fruitful country, on  
the high road from Hartford to Hudson's  
river, and Albany. The Quality of the  
iron, made from the above beds of ore, is  
well known, both in England, and America,  
to be equal to any made on this continent;  
the quantity of ore (which lies near the sur-  
face) appears inexhaustible; the country  
round is well supplied with wood for coal,  
and the regular supply of water at all sea-  
sons (without danger from floods) admits of  
the furnace being in blast all the year. The  
iron is excellent for potash kettles, sugar  
boilers for the West Indies, and military  
stores. The furnace not taking all the wa-  
ter, any additional works may be erected  
with convenience, and small expense; and  
the rapid settlement of an extensive coun-  
try, to the north, and northwest, must daily  
increase the demand for every article usually  
cast at a furnace. A considerable trade in  
English and West India goods, may be in-  
troduced; out of which the works would be  
supplied with stock, and provisions, and  
carried on with more ease and profit, than  
such business can, in a country where there  
are but few inhabitants.

## ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A complete double

## FORGE,

With four fires and two hammers, now

at work, together with all necessary utensils;

situated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the

road from Hartford to the furnace; built in

1771, after the best model, with a good

stream and head of water, and in case of

need, in very dry seasons, the privilege of a

pond of water, five miles in length, for a

supply to the forge; the like caution is ob-

served to prevent the business being retard-

ed in winter, by having the wheels under

cover, with large iron flukes, and canals

dug to carry off the surplus water. Adjacent

to the forge there is a dwelling house, with

four rooms on a floor, a store and cellar,

four houses for workmen, a barn, coal house,

iron house, and blacksmith's shop, all built

in 1771. ALSO, a saw-mill and dwelling

house, a small distance from the forge (with

good situations for erecting other works on

the same stream) and two hundred and

eighty nine acres of land round the forge and

saw-mill, about 50 of which are under im-

provement. The forge is situated in the

centre of a large tract of wood land, sur-

rounded with a settled country, which is in

want of refined bar iron, there being little

manufactured in Connecticut, and the con-

sumption considerable. This estate, joined

with that in Salisbury, is capable of many

improvements. For further particulars ap-

ply to Mr. Peter Vandervoort, merchant,

in New-York; Mr. James Holmes, or Mr.

Jared Lane, at the furnace; Mr. Ogden,

at the forge, or Captain William Tiley, at

Hartford.

15.

## Chimney-Office.

## WHEREAS the inhabitants

of this city are frequently alarmed with the

possibility of fire proceeding from the

chimneys of the following proprietors, which

are situated in the city, and are in such a

state of decay, that they are liable to fall

down, and to set on fire the houses and

other buildings in the neighbourhood, and

to endanger the lives of the inhabitants,

and to cause great damage to the property

of the city, and to the health of the in-

habitants, and to the safety of the city,

and to the convenience of the inhabitants,

and to the safety of the city, and to the

convenience of the inhabitants, and to the

safety of the city, and to the convenience

of the inhabitants, and to the safety of the

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